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## SPOROBOLUS TEXANUS VASEY IN LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Sporobolus texanus was collected in saline soils in Lincoln, Nebraska on July 7, 1965, Ungar 1190 (KANU), and August 28, 1967, Ungar 1231 (Ohio University Herbarium). This is the northeasternmost extension of the range of this species. It is about 70 miles east and 80 miles north of any previously reported collection of S. texanus.

Prior to this collection, the most northern and eastern collection had been reported by Gates (1940) for Cloud County, Kansas, which is in northcentral Kansas. According to Hitchcock (1950) S. texanus is primarily a southwestern species, occurring in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. It occurs in non-saline prairie soils, prairie bordering saline marshes, and is occasionally an invader of open salt flats from Oklahoma north to Lincoln, Nebraska (Ungar, 1965, 1966, 1967).

S. texanus occurs in two communities in the Lincoln marsh area on the south side of Highway 6-2, opposite 720

west 0 street. In one area which is slightly saline, 0.45% to 0.70% salt on a dry weight basis, it is associated with Hordeum jubatum L., Iva annua L., Distichlis stricta (Torr.) Rydb., Poa arida Vasey, Agropyron smithii Rydb., Melilotus officinale Desr., Atriplex patula L. var. hastata (L.) Gray, and Rumex crispus L. It also occurs rarely in highly saline soils, 0.61% to 2.2%, invading a salt pan occupied by the highly salt tolerant Suaeda depressa (Pursh) Wats., Salicornia rubra Nels., and Distichlis stricta. Its range of salt tolerance appears to be very broad and it has been found in soils ranging from 0.003% to 2.5% salinity (Ungar, 1965, 1966).

The possibility of *S. texanus* occurring in saline soils which are still farther north in South Dakota and North Dakota are being investigated. Field work in 1967 in saline areas of Codington County and Day County, South Dakota indicates that *S. texanus* is not found in these areas though the remaining vegetation complement is similar to the Lincoln, Nebraska marshes.

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